

**JEWELLERY JEWELRY STRUCTURE WITH HIGH FLEXIBILITY OF USE****SPECIFICATION****CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a national stage of

5 PCT/EP2003/007817 filed 18 July 2003 and based upon Italian  
national application Mi2002/U000404 of 27 August 2002 under the  
International Convention.

**DESCRIPTION**

10 The present ~~finding~~ refers invention relates to a  
jewellery jewelry structure with high flexibility of use.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

As is known jewellery jewelry, taken in the general sense of the term, ~~have had~~ has the main ~~[[aim]]~~ goal of making the person wearing it look more beautiful since ancient times.

15 ~~Amongst~~ Among the various types of jewellery jewelry, jewels and the like, therefore, despite the very numerous different structures, their only use is, indeed, that mentioned above.

20 Indeed, besides making a person look more beautiful, jewellery jewelry, jewels and the like currently available on the market have no other function.

Indeed, ~~[[the]]~~ a possible function as a paper knife, clip, key ring, etc., remains totally distinct. since, in this case, it has just one use and it is the tool which is made to look nicer, but it is impossible, for example, to use a  
5 paperweight for its main function and to wear it.

#### OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

The ~~task~~ proposed main object of the present finding invention is that ~~of to eliminating~~ eliminate the aforementioned drawbacks of the prior art.

10 ~~In this task~~ An important purpose object of the finding invention is to realise provide a jewellery jewelry structure with high flexibility of use which can be used just as effectively as an element for example for locking cases or to be worn or even as an element for supporting other precious items  
15 such as stones, coins, precious metals and the like.

Yet another purpose object of the finding invention is to realise provide a jewellery jewelry structure with high flexibility of use which can easily replace any holding element such as a key ring as well as carrying out the functions  
20 described above.

The ~~last~~ Last but not least, it is an object purpose of the finding ~~is~~ invention to realise provide a jewellery jewelry structure with high flexibility of use which can be used in its primary function and appearance progressively enriched and

made to look more beautiful with further precious or aesthetically pleasing elements according to the requirements and possibilities of the user.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5           ~~This task as well as these and other purposes are~~  
~~accomplished by~~ These objects are attained in a jewellery jewelry  
 structure with high flexibility of use, ~~characterised in that it~~  
which comprises a member slidably associated with two cords  
 having [[,]] at one end[[,]]; stop elements for said member and,  
 10   at the opposite end, connection elements for the removable  
 joining together of said cords to form a closed ring the size of  
 which can be changed through the translation of said member along  
 said cords.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

15           Further characteristics and advantages shall become  
 clearer from the detailed description of a jewellery jewelry  
 structure according to the finding invention, ~~illustrated for~~  
~~indicating purposes in the attached drawings~~ reference being made  
to the accompanying drawing, in which:

20           ~~figure 1~~ FIG. 1 is [[a]] an [[plan]] elevational view  
 of the jewellery jewelry structure according to the finding  
invention, the slidable member of which is arranged at an end of  
 the cords;

~~figure 2~~ shows FIG. 2 is a similar view of the jewellery jewelry structure in which the slidable member, as an example, is arranged at 2/3 the length of the cords according to the finding invention;

5 ~~figure 3~~ FIG. 3 is a schematic diagrammatic elevational view which shows the ~~jewellery~~ a jewelry structure in which the slidable member acts as a support, for example, for a precious item;

10 ~~figures FIGS.~~ 4 and 5 are fragmentary elevational views which show the jewellery structure in which the slidable member supports, for example, one or more decorative precious stones;

15 ~~figures FIGS.~~ 6 and 7 are respectively a partial section and a perspective view of [[show]] the slidable member enlarged and sectioned; and

figure FIG. 8 is an elevational view which shows the finding used, for example, for closing a box.

#### SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION

20 With particular reference to the figures described above, the jewellery jewelry structure with high flexibility of use, wholly indicated with reference numeral 1, comprises a member ~~, wholly indicated with~~ 2, which is ~~slidably associated with~~ slidable along two cords ~~, each indicated with~~ 3, which have, at a first end thereof, stop elements which, ~~for example,~~

may be in the form of two small balls 4, ~~[[of ]]~~ for the member 2.

At the opposite end to the balls, the cords have connection elements ~~, generically indicated with~~ 5, which can be any clip, and in particular in this case ~~defined by~~ are two small cylinders 18 with a male and female threading so as to be able to be screwed together.

The closing of the connection elements ~~[[18]]~~ 5 allows the removable joining of the cords 3 so that they can form a ring 6 which is closed and the size of which can be varied through translation of the member 2 along the cords, as can be seen, for example, ~~in figures by comprising~~ FIGS. 1 and 2.

Advantageously, the member 2 is formed from three discs 7, 8 and 9 having a decreasing diameter from disc 7 to disc 9 and which are arranged coaxially to each other and ~~forming~~ form a single body.

The three discs 7, 8 and 9 have two holes 10 which cross traverses them. The member 2 can be seen in the drawing to have a central vertical axis of symmetry and a support upper surface transverse to this axis on which the stone 15, for example, can be supported (FIGS. 4 and 5).

Advantageously, the distance between the holes 10 on the disc 7 with the greatest diameter is greater than the distance between the holes on the disc 9 with the smallest diameter so that the two holes slightly converge with each other.

The convergence of the holes has the dual advantage of determining, at the exit from the upper disc 7, an inclination of the cords such as to decrease the possibility of accidental sliding of the member 2 along them.

5           Moreover, in this way the possible forces which are created at the top of the three discs 7, 8 and 9 ~~discharge onto~~ are transmitted to the two balls 4 in a reduced form.

Advantageously, the cords have, along their extension lengths, at least one zone 11 suitable for generating friction  
10       inside the holes 10 so as to allow the member 2 to be held in the predetermined position.

Clearly, the cords can have many zones 11, or even be along their entire extension length, realised formed so as to create substantial friction inside the holes 10 and thus to allow  
15       the positioning of the member 2 ~~in whatever~~ at any part of their length. Indeed, in zone 11 or along all of the cords or in many zones 11, the diameter of these is equal to or slightly greater than that of the holes so as to generate the friction required for holding the member 2 in the desired position. Instead of the  
20       ~~zone(s)~~ zones 11, the cords can have stops 16 suitable for holding other precious elements in the desired position.

It is also possible, as can be seen in figure FIG. 2, that the portions of the cords coming out from the member 2 can have different lengths so as to change the aesthetic  
25       configuration of the jewellery jewelry as desired.

Moreover, as can be seen in figures FIGS. 4 and 5, the member 2 can act as a support for other precious and/or ornamental elements, such as stones 15 or many stones associated with each other or spaced apart.

5 Also in this case, the possibility of positioning the stones 15 in any area of the cords, thanks to the sliding of the member 2, allows the aesthetic form of the jewellery jewelry item and its function to be varied as desired.

10 Indeed, the jewellery jewelry article, as represented in figures FIGS. 1 and 2, can also advantageously be used as a closing element for boxes ( [[fig.]] FIG. 8) or eyeglass cases or similar the like and can even be used as a key ring, a paper weight, a hairclip, a bracelet, a belt, etc.

15 Advantageously, it should also be specified' that the member defined by the three discs 7, 8 and 9, if seen from a top side view, represents a stylised stylized eagle.

The operation of the jewellery jewelry structure with high flexibility of use according to the finding invention is clear from that which has been described and illustrated.

20 In particular, as already highlighted, the slidable member 2 can be positioned in any position along the length of the cords 3 so as to make the jewellery take up different configurations for different uses.

25 In the case in which stones or other precious and/or ornamental elements are inserted in the cords 3, the member 2

will act as a support and positioning element for them according to the requirements in any part along the cords 3.

In practice ~~it has been noted how~~ the jewellery structure according to the finding invention is particularly  
5 advantageous ~~for being able to be~~ when worn as an element to make a person look more beautiful[[,]] ; it's configuration and use can be varied by varying its appearance[[,]] ; it can be used as a hairclip, as a bracelet, as a key ring, as an element for closing boxes, packages and cases and, last but not least, also  
10 as a support element. for skirts and trousers or as an element to make a person look more appealing to be worn on ankles, swimsuits and the like.

In practice, the materials used as well as the sizes can be whatever according to the requirements and the state of  
15 the art.